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THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card.

The Weather To-Day.

For the middle Atlantic states, including the District of Columbia, fair weather, with light variable winds, and light rain in the northern portion, with a tendency to wind, lower barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature south of New York, cooler weather in northern New York.
Fair weather is indicated for the middle and southern states on Friday.
Yesterday's temperature—7 a. m., 51.2°; 11 a. m., 61.4°; 3 p. m., 69.7°; 7 p. m., 65.8°; 11 p. m., 53.8°; maximum, 71.6°; minimum, 43.7°. No rain.

It is somewhat early to be setting out household presidential booms.

JUDGE PAYSON, of Illinois, gives, in an interview in another column, a talk on railways and land grants. It contains a deal of information slightly seasoned with opinion.

WHAT is troubling everybody at Ottawa just now is to know whether four pistol shots fired near Rideau hall Tuesday night were intended for some high official or for muskrats.

THE New York and Philadelphia papers are beginning to take an interest in the fight on our gas monopoly. The whole country is interested in the fight, and will probably begin to show it before long.

THE unveiling of the statue of Prof. Henry to-day in the Smithsonian grounds will be a most interesting occasion, and will doubtless be witnessed by thousands who honored the good man while living and revere his memory in death.

BETS are made in New York city of a thousand to one and no takers that Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the journalistic dupe of the Tribune, cannot be induced to tell what he knows about the raising of \$100,000 which was used in the last presidential campaign.

WHEN Aleck McClure was the paid lobbyist of the Pennsylvania Railway company he was not so much of a reformer as he is now. His efforts in debauching the legislatures of two states eminently qualify him, in his own opinion, to advertise himself as a professional reformer.

THE superintendent of police has served notice upon proprietors of restaurants and sportsmen, generally, that he will do his best to secure a rigid enforcement of the game laws in force in the District of Columbia. In the discharge of this duty he will have the cordial co-operation of the Capital City and other gun clubs of this city. This is a move in the right direction.

In an interview published in another column Col. Allen, auditor of Virginia, shows how the bourbon treasurers in some counties are attempting to further their own and their party's interests by closing the schools on the pretense that there is no money to keep them open. If money is wanting in any county, it is probably due to the treasurer's neglect. If it is not, he can get more by applying to the auditor.

ALECK MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia Times, is very fearful that the civil service will be degraded in some manner. If the Times will republish an article from the Philadelphia Record, which denounced Aleck McClure's methods when he was a paid lobbyist before the Virginia legislature a few years ago, it might throw a calcium light on the performance that would add to its spectacular effect.

DANIEL CUBLEY, another of the victims of the infamous informer Carey and of British jurisprudence as administered in Ireland, was convicted yesterday. The defense by his counsel, the concluding argument for the crown, the charge of the judge, the deliberation (1) of the jury, the verdict, and the

death sentence were all rushed through at one sitting. The prisoner was not ordered to be hung in the court room.

The Sprague Divorce Suit.

Seldom does human depravity exhibit itself in a more detestable shape than when it seeks pleasure in the torture of a human being. Never does it so completely clothe itself in devilry as when it directs its blows at a woman. The daughter of the late Chief Justice Chase resides in his former home near this city. She has for years taken refuge there from the cruelty of the man who should have been her protector. Her father's latter years were embittered by the unhappy fate which had subjected her to such misery, but he could not reconcile himself to advising a divorce. When acts too barbarous for endurance drove her from her Rhode Island home, and it seemed necessary for the welfare of her three little daughters that the claim of her unnatural enemy to lawful authority over them and her should cease, she caused proceedings for divorce to be commenced. She charged repeated adulteries, cruelty, and neglect. Her husband answered, making various allegations against his wife. He struggled against a trial, and succeeded in having the case postponed for a year. When he could no longer prevail against justice by delay, the court declaring that the trial must proceed, he came forward with a written retraction of all his charges against his wife, and asked to be tried on the grounds of cruelty and neglect alone. Her counsel, anxious to secure peace and freedom for the unhappy woman and her children, telegraphed for her consent to use their own discretion, and of course obtained it. They yielded to the desire of Sprague to be spared the disgrace of the testimony which was in waiting for him, and in writing he retracted his false charges against Mrs. Sprague. His neglect to support his wife and children being proven, as well as his ability to do so, the court granted her an absolute divorce, and the sole custody of her three daughters, the son being beyond the age within which the court could control him. It was decreed by the court that she might at her discretion resume her maiden name, "a privilege," as her lawyer, Judge Hoadley, remarks, "seldom granted in Rhode Island, and never when a cloud rests upon the fair reputation of the lady."

This vindication did not prevent William Sprague from going to Staunton, Va., and in order to obtain a marriage license, falsely declaring that he had been divorced from his wife upon an infamous ground, she being the wrong-doer and he not even accused. It is fortunate that he did this, for it has been the means of bringing out for the first time a clear and authoritative statement of the final proceedings in the case. The correctness of Judge Hoadley's report will not be doubted. Its effect will be to correct much misapprehension, and to give the public some understanding of the situation in which the respective parties were left at the termination of this celebrated case.

Concerning Some Old Whigs.

The communication of "L. P. B.," which appears in another column, is evidently written by a man of earnest convictions, and one who has probably labored and suffered reproach in his section for devotion to the union. Nevertheless we are obliged to take issue with some of the writer's facts as well as his conclusions. He claims that the old whigs were union men, and that the mass of the slaveholders were whigs. Hence he argues that it is not correct to speak of "the slaveholder's rebellion." He says "those of the south who believed they had the right and sufficient cause for secession are represented by Robert Toombs," only that he is more outspoken than the rest. But then Robert Toombs was a whig. As such he was first elected to congress in 1844 and continued in that body until 1853. Mr. Howell Cobb, of his own state, was elected speaker of the house of representatives on the twenty-second day of December, 1849, being the democratic caucus nominee, but the votes of those old whigs, Robert Toombs and Alexander H. Stephens, were not given for him. They voted for Mr. Morehead, a whig. On the first of December, 1851, Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, the democratic caucus nominee for speaker, was elected, but he did not receive the votes of these same old whigs, Toombs and Stephens. They voted for Mr. Hillyer, a whig. That startling old whig, Alexander H. Stephens, served in congress as a whig from 1843 to 1853. He believed in the right if not in the sufficiency of the cause for secession, and presented the remarkable spectacle of a man who gave away what some people thought his by insisting upon a division of the question. By the power of his argument in favor of the right of secession he overcame the scruples of those who believed it desirable but wrong. Thus he unmoored Georgia from the union of his love by his able demonstration that she had an undoubted right which it would be wrong to exercise!

Other old whigs there were, such as Benjamin H. Hill, who came to congress in 1855, and again in 1857 as a representative of the American party, the successor to the then defunct whig party; and Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, who entered the senate as a "whig" in 1853; and Zebulon Vance, who came to the lower house twice as an "American." Toombs, Benjamin, Stephens, Charles J. Faulkner, and others were the men who, as southern whigs, issued an address against their party nominee in 1852—Gen. Scott—a blow from which the party never rallied to make another presidential nomination.

They were whigs until their party at the north seemed too timid on the slavery question, and then they killed it. We do not agree either that the southern democracy led by Mr. Jefferson Davis are so very exacting. They affiliate with all who will go their way, and the careers of Hill and Stephens show that in Mr. Toombs's own state original union men, or old whigs, fare better at their hands than that veteran whig secessionist himself. In deed, no height, no depth, nor race, nor color, nor things present, nor things to come, nor any other creature, can separate the southern democracy from the men who are willing to wear their badge and pronounce their shibboleth.

The truth is that in 1850 the slavery question overshadowed all others, and although whigs and democrats continued to make mouths at each other, every intelligent man in each party knew that from that time on whoever would do what slavery demanded was a democrat, whatever his antecedents, and whoever hesitated was a freesoiler covered with whig or democratic veneering, as the case might be. The whigism that perished in the discussions of the ten years before the war, and which had long before denied the federalism which was its only vitality, is not, we think, the cause around which to rally the southern republicans and their liberal allies who revolt against the old tyranny.

As to Virginia her course would be unadvised without reference to the "local debt question." She trod the way of South Carolina with bleeding feet until there came a new awakening to the teachings of Jefferson and Madison, and these are now the guides of readers and republicans alike.

We agree with L. P. B. that certain original radical differences in the south can be renewed with profit, and the foremost of these is protection to American industry. But let us not write over the door, "Only old whigs admitted." We should not expect to make much headway at the south on the question of a national bank for government deposits. Public improvements of a national character were advocated by Calhoun himself, and cannot be claimed exclusively as a whig policy.

We do not have to face republican prejudices in advocating any views which will bring together the southern friends of the union. We hope we shall not have to encounter whig prejudices in advocating the spread of unionism among men of democratic antecedents.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS HARCASLE and ROSALIND. Mrs. Langtry's engagement at Ford's opera house terminated with yesterday's performance. In the afternoon "She Stoops to Conquer" was played, with Mrs. Langtry as Miss Harcastle. In the evening it was "As You Like It," with Mrs. Langtry as Rosalind. Of the afternoon's work it may be said that in some degree it was the most satisfactory of the week. The character of Miss Harcastle is anything but an easy one for any actress. It is especially creditable to this notice that she did a little better than to merely avoid failure. Her Rosalind might perhaps be dismissed with about the same negative commendation. It was a disappointment. Adequate in all points of dress and appearance, it was otherwise deficient, almost without relief. At only one point did it rise to any interest other than that which inheres to the lines. This was in the first scene between Orlando and Rosalind in the forest. Mrs. Langtry here seemed to awaken into something like earnest life. She spoke and acted in most admirable keeping with the spirit of the play, and indeed acquitted herself well enough to earn the very honest and emphatic call with which the audience rewarded her. The rest was unimpressive, and even uninteresting. In no other part she has played as Mrs. Langtry's manner of drawing her last syllables in a downward inflection so very noticeable and so little to be admired. In no other was her amateurish use of tone and gesture so obtrusively apparent. There were little touches of light and beauty scattered here and there, but as a totality it cannot be rated very high. It was a vague reading of the character, moreover. There seemed to be no clearness of design to it, but rather with more or less faithfulness copied after other women who have played Rosalind, and patched together without regard to the differences of view upon which each proceeded. The effect would be incongruous if it were but a trifle more distinct. Vagueness and a lack of definite purpose in the part are scarce the things that are calculated to resist in a well finished, harmonious picture.

Undoubtedly, Mrs. Langtry will eventually act with force, and power, and brilliant effect. That will be when she has learned more about acting. She has a decided vocation for that. Perseverance and an opportunity in quiet, domestic drama or comedy, will carry her through.

Fred. Douglass and Good Sense.

Fred. Douglass spoke sensible words in his oration at the celebration of the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation at Washington Monday night. Colonization is impracticable and undesirable; the theory of extinction is absurd, the colored population having increased 10 per cent. faster than the white since the war, and assimilation is the only destiny for the negro element of the nation. The ridiculous predictions of a war of races and the ultimate supremacy of the blacks appear in their true character in the light of the following declaration of Mr. Douglass: "Assimilation is a natural process, and it is a natural destiny. Unification for us is life; separation is death. We cannot afford to set up for ourselves a separate political party or adopt for ourselves a political creed apart from the rest of our fellow citizens." The negro is not naturally aggressive, and there is no desire on the part of the colored people to engage in a war for supremacy over the whites. They desire peace and an opportunity to win prosperity for themselves and for their posterity. They will be satisfied with the destiny predicted for them by Mr. Douglass.

The Right Woman in the Wrong Place.

The Scotland Yard detectives have been working upon the Lady Florence Dixie outrage case, but have about decided to give it up. The clothing she wore shows two rents, which she alleges were made by the daggers of the assassins, and her gloves are cut, but not all by catching knives driven by powerful men. It is but sensible to believe that if the lady had caught the knives in her hands she would have been terribly wounded. After carefully investigating the matter the detectives, who are by the way very polite gentlemen, intimate that she is the victim of an hallucination. In this country we would call it lying. The Irish just now have enough sins to bear without piling on imaginary ones. Lady Dixie is almost capable of running a democratic paper.

The Power That Controls.

The man who has the most bar's and the longest purse is the man who is most certain to draw the prize at the next national democratic convention. It is idle for Hayard and other aspirants to straddle the fence on economic questions. There will be no more stampedes such as at the Cincinnati convention, got up by Grand Army manipulators and claqueurs. Things will be different at the next national convention.

Noah and Pharoah for 1884.

Tilden and Harrison—well, that would be a ticket. The only improvement possible would be to nominate Pharoah and John Kelly. Pharoah is dead, to be sure, if the Old Testament can be relied on, but he is not enough dead to be called a "bigger man" than Carter Harrison.

Suspicious Looking Britishers.

Our transatlantic cousins, trembling with the fear of unknown dangers and watching suspicious looking Americans, think sadly of the time when a suspicious looking Britisher was not an uncommon sight upon American streets.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

Two or three days after Postmaster General Gresham's induction into office a man invaded his quarters unceremoniously with a petition. Before he knew it the judge found himself looking through the papers which were thrust into his hands. The petition proved to be from an applicant for the position of driver of a government conveyance assigned to the department, and set forth that the present incumbent had held the position a long while, and should be removed to make room for the claimant, who was out of meat. The postmaster general read the paper, and listened to the man's statement with patience, not unmixed with amusement, and then gravely informed him that, as this was probably one of the most important questions that would come before him, he must give it at least two or three months' careful consideration before venturing to decide it.

"There is little danger that England will legislate against American cattle in a way that will do the business much harm," asserted a subject of the English empire, "for the reason that English capital is invested very largely in American cattle. At least 50 per cent of the wild cattle on the western ranges are owned by Englishmen, and when you stop to consider that this represents \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000, and over 2,000,000 cattle, you will readily see how the British pocket is interested in a hands-off policy. Besides the English interests in wild cattle millions of dollars of English capital are invested in the packing interest. That is what makes me think the English government will be slow to discourage the exportation of American meats in any healthy form."

"Gen. Grant made a remark the other day which struck me as odd," said Commissioner Loring. "He said that the place to build Mexican railways was through the country to the south of the City of Mexico, and not northward, and added that railways built through this section would open up a pine, cotton, and agricultural country, the richest in the world."

The attention of American capitalists and railway builders is directed almost entirely to northern Mexico, and to the establishment of rail connections with the United States. The scheme for the drainage of the City of Mexico and the reclamation of a large tract of contiguous land, in which Commissioner Loring is interested, is in status quo. The gentlemen are awaiting advice from the Mexican government relative to the time of payment of the \$90,000,000 promised for the work, and also more definite information about the \$300,000 guarantee deposit required by the government from whoever may undertake the job.

WORSE THAN APACHES.

No Trouble in New Mexico Since the White Sharks Have Been Ordered to Leave.

The theory that middlemen outsiders were at the bottom of most of the trouble had with the Apache Indians in New Mexico seems to have been the correct one. Secretary Teller remarked yesterday that nothing had been heard from them of an unpleasant character since the parties who were trying to secure the removal of P. P. Wilcox, agent at San Carlos, had put out the rumor that he had been ordered to leave. These fellows—prominent among whom were Cornell and Woods—who had been trying to have Wilcox help them in securing rights they had been trying to get from the Indians, had some cool heads in their clutches as they thought, and they tried in every way to get the lines run so that they could sustain themselves in possession. They were thwarted, and, of course, were angry.

Gen. Crook, who explained his interest in the matter with the remark that the functions of the representatives of the war and interior departments overlap in places like San Carlos, wrote some time ago that the men who were working against Agent Wilcox were the vilest of scoundrels, the members of the old Indian ring of New Mexico, who never made an honest penny in their lives, but grew fat on the proceeds of Indian hostilities. This was a pretty strong description, but others who have been out in that country say that the men who are reported as being so bad are not so bad as they are made out to be, and that they are left free from the meddling of the plotters who found that they were not strong enough to overthrow Wilcox.

A BIG LAW SUIT.

Involving Three and a Half Millions—The Indiana Judgments.

Senator Ben Harrison and Mr. Johnson, of the firm of Hoadley, Johnson & Colston, of Cincinnati, are here to argue a case before the supreme court, involving a triding matter of \$3,500,000. It is the case of Warren et al. vs. King et al. The cross-complainants are holders of 35,000 shares of preferred stock of the Indiana, Michigan and Erie Railway company, and the object of the cross bill is to have these shares declared to be a lien on the property of the railway company next after the first mortgage bonds.

It was expected that the case would be argued yesterday, but it is now over into next week. This delay will give the senator an opportunity to confer with the President about the United States judgeship made vacant by the resignation of Judge Gresham. There are about a hundred applicants in the field, and on the President's return the senator will present the case to him, reviewing the claims of the candidates, and giving his own views, concluding with a recommendation. The senator's law partner, Judge C. C. Hines, is indorsed by a large portion of the Indianapolis bar for the place, and the friends of the outside candidates are beginning to show their teeth under the belief that he will be senatorially recommended.

Justice Harlan will hold court in Indiana in the early part of May, and Judge Drummond will hold him in case of nonappearance, it is made by the time Justice Harlan gets ready to go elsewhere.

Judge Thomas and the Civil Service. Judge Thomas, the democratic member of the civil service commission, said last night that the rules drawn up by the commission differed somewhat, but not materially, from those employed by former civil service commissions. Until they are laid before the president and the cabinet he would say nothing further regarding them, except that in his opinion they would fairly test the qualifications of those competing for office.

On being interrogated as to certain statements alleged to have been made by him, that a wholesale discharge of government employees on the incoming of a new administration was not forbidden by law, he asserted that what he said was "that the civil service law had nothing to do with removals; that the power to dismiss from office was not abridged by the bill, but that all appointments to office must be made from among those found to be competent, without regard to party."

The Mails on Land Grant Roads.

Certain railways, to which grants of land have been made, in the ordinary course of business, executed contracts with the Post-office department to carry the mails from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1879, at rates fixed under act of March 3, 1873. An act was passed in 1878 to reduce the pay to all railroads carrying the mails, and certain land roads made 20 per cent in case of decided land grant roads under contract were subject to this reduction.

In pursuance of the law of 1878, the Post-office department withheld this amount. Some of the companies brought suit in the court of claims to recover the amount so withheld.

duction, and that the government was not liable for the amount in suit. This ruling, on appeal to the supreme court, was reversed. That court held that the contracts between the United States and the railways were binding on both parties for the full term of four years; that the act of congress under which the reduction was made was unauthorized, and that the railways were entitled to the amount withheld by the Post-office department. The supreme court thus having settled the law, and the railways being entitled to the full compensation provided in their contracts under this decision, the postmaster general directed the payment of all pending claims of the same character without further litigation.

CLAIMANTS AND THEIR CREDITORS.

A Decision That is Likely to Interest Both Classes.

Judge Lawrence has prepared an elaborate opinion deciding a question of importance to claimants against the United States and their creditors.

In 1850 John J. Pulliam, of Tennessee, employed a lawyer in Washington to prosecute a claim against the United States. He did so, and in June, 1852, his claim was allowed, and the treasurer issued a draft payable at the treasury in Washington to the order of John J. Pulliam, which was delivered to the attorney. He claimed a fee of \$1,500, which he assigned to the receiver of the German-American national bank in payment of a debt, and delivered the draft also to the receiver.

Pulliam died in Tennessee, and an administrator was there appointed on his estate. An administrator was also appointed in the District of Columbia. The receiver applied to the first commissioner to instruct the treasurer to pay the draft on the indorsement of the district administrator, which was refused because the supreme court in Vaughn vs. Northrup (15 Peters 1), had decided that in such case payment must be made to the Tennessee administrator.

The receiver then filed a creditor's bill in equity in the district against the district administrator, the attorney, and by published notice attempted to make the Tennessee administrator a party defendant. A decree was made by the receiver, should and order to collect the money on the draft, to the effect, \$1,500, and pay the residue in court for the Tennessee administrator. The decree was presented to the first commissioner with request that he instruct the treasurer to make payment.

Judge Lawrence has rendered a decision, the points of which are as follows: The legal title to the draft vested in the Tennessee administrator. This was decided by the supreme court in 1 Peters 1. Payment cannot be made to the receiver unless the title of the Tennessee administrator has been divested and vested in him. The legal title of the Tennessee administrator has not been divested, because he could not be sued in the district even if he was found here, and hence cannot be a subject matter of property which can be affected by a decree of a court when the title to it is in the Tennessee administrator. This is decided in principle in Murray vs. Charleston (36 United States, 433) and Owen vs. Miller (10 Ohio, H. Rep., 130).

The validity of the decree is not called in question so far as it determines the rights of the parties residing in the District of Columbia, but it must be construed as applying to them only, and not affecting the right of the Tennessee administrator, who was not and could not be a party to it.

This conclusion is required by public interest. Citizens in the states will not deal with the government if creditors may come from all parts of the United States and prevent them from receiving payment of money due them, so that they may pay all creditors alike, and not permit a preference to such as come to Washington to bring suit.

The treasurer will be informed that he can only lawfully pay the draft to the Tennessee administrator.

Alabama Claims.

In the court of commissioners of Alabama claims yesterday judgments were rendered in favor of the claimants as follows: A. Edwin Clark, administrator, \$100; Teranida De Brum, \$155; Manuel Lawrence, \$110; Manuel De Silva, \$125; and Manuel Joseph, \$75. Judgment for the United States was rendered in the case of Joseph J. George. The cases of the Alabama, administrator, and Sarah P. R. Goodwin were argued, and Virginia.

The court denied the motion filed in the Jack How and other cases for leave to use in their trial the depositions which were heretofore taken on behalf of the claimants or the interests for the purpose of being used in the former court, but which were not used because the petitions arrived too late to be filed.

Must Represent His Own State.

An order was issued yesterday to appoint Mr. Samuel Gregg to a \$1,000 clerkship in the Post-office department. Mr. Gregg was indorsed by a member of congress from Iowa. Yesterday, when the gentleman applied to take the oath of office, he was asked if he was a citizen of Iowa, to which question he replied in the negative, adding that he lived in Virginia. The matter was referred to the postmaster general, who declined to make the appointment on the ground that the Virginia quota is now full, and that he did not think it proper to appoint a citizen of another state to the office of Iowa, notwithstanding the application was indorsed by an Iowa congressman.

The Treasury Count.

The count of the cash in the United States treasury will be finished this afternoon. There only remains to be counted eighty-six packages of legal tender notes. Each of these packages was in 1,000 notes. The average work of the counters on these notes has been 100 packages a day. When the count is finished the committee will devote their entire attention to examining the books and accounts of the office, which will occupy but a few days.

Cholera and Smallpox.

A report has been received by the national board of health saying that cholera, which prevailed at an alarming extent in China, Japan, and India some time ago, has disappeared. A report has also been received that smallpox is raging in Rio de Janeiro.

DEPARTMENT NUGGETS.

The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to \$334,000.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$227,539, and from customs \$749,662.

All clerks in the departments who desire to attend the unveiling of the statue of the late Prof. Henry to-day will be excused at 2 p. m.

Regulations to govern the sampling and jarining of sugar, under the law which takes effect on the first of June next, are now being prepared at the Treasury department.

The committee appointed to investigate the supervising architect's office have notified Mr. Murch, who preferred the charges, that they are ready to begin as soon as he is ready to attend.

Second Comptroller Upton has decided that the longevity allowances in the army and navy are to be computed from the dates of acceptance of appointments, and not from the appointments.

TABLE TALK.

THE YOUTH'S FANCY.

"Canst tell me love," quoth merry Ike,
"While toying with my ring,
"Why is a pensive proud plump like
The early bird of spring?"
She softly shook her sheltered head
That nestled 'gainst his frill,
And he with bold asprayed said:
"Both kill their prey with bill!"
—Commercial Advertiser.

THE Boston Traveler says the marquis and the princess are a good looking couple.

THE season will soon be here, says the Post-Express, when straw hats will show which way the wind blows.

It is suggested that it was Butler's presidential bomb that exploded in Boston on the day the Marquis of Lorne arrived.

WHEN a Kentucky hunter wants to tell a fish story he quotes the number of rabbits he killed in one shot.—Commercial Advertiser.

THREE years' constant study in Italy will make an American girl know too much to sing in church and too little to be useful in opera.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Post-Express subscriber wants to know why Dr. Holmes is called the "autocrat of the breakfast table." It is because he always takes the top buckwheat cake.

GRACE GREENWOOD, writing from Paris, says that the average American dressmaker is more clever than the women of that calling in France. Grace is given to flattery.

THE Camden Post says a still hunt for policemen one night last week in Philadelphia resulted in finding twenty-three of them asleep in the soft, cushioned pews of a church.

AN acre of land on Wall street costs \$15,000,000, while in Texas you can buy the same amount for six cents. It is probably the location that causes the difference in price.—Post-Express.

AN Illinois man boxed his wife's ears for investing \$2 in a lottery ticket. She went to her father's home, and her ticket soon after drew \$5,000. Ladies will please cut this out and paste it in their ears.

WHAT with the wickedness of Cincinnati, the bad whisky of St. Louis, and the general "cussedness" of Chicago, we don't wonder that "young Lochinvar" has come out of the west.—Commercial Advertiser.

It pays to win victories for England. Wolsey has just had \$2,000,000 voted to him, and after he is dead his heirs will continue to receive that sum, if you wish to learn a soldier's trade take out your indentures in England.

A WISCONSIN paper relates that two little boys, aged 12 and 6 years, were dined with liquor on a train near Eau Claire, that state, by a malicious passenger, as it calls him, the other day until the elder brother became dead drunk and the younger died outright.

A FLORIDA hotel keeper was charging a western traveler three prices for bad accommodations. "What will you do when you have killed the goose that lays the golden egg?" said the grumbling traveler. "Wait for another goose," said the hard-faced landlord.

THE Boston Herald says that "a distinguished German professor" has discovered that this is by good rights A. D. 1883, not 1853. The argument is a very learned one, involving the history of Herod and other "early Christian emperors," as Gov. Butler would say.

THE Montreal Star hopes that Mr. Gladstone will decline the proffered which the queen is said to be anxious to bestow upon him. "There are," it says, "always candidates enough for the honors of lords without a man of Mr. Gladstone's eminence passing in with the common rank."

AN Avoca (Iowa) paper has it that John Howard Payne died in New York last Friday week; and in an appreciative obituary says: "He has gone to enjoy the high grandeur that was so vividly depicted in his world-wide composition—one that was familiar to almost every man."

"WHAT shall we do with our girls?" was the subject of a lecture delivered in Albany the other evening. The